

मंत्रालय
Ministry of

(17)

Department of

विभाग
कार्यालय

फाइल सं०
File No.

Confidential
955/2/74-SP

खण्ड
Volume

अनुभाग
SECTION

टिप्पणियां/पत्राचार
NOTES/CORRESPONDENCE

..... को सूचीकृत की गई
Indexed on

आवाहक अं०..... में नोट की जाए
Initials

आवाहक अं०..... में नोट की जाए
Record C. Destroy in
अनुसारीय नोट बुक में नोट की जाए
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To be noted
Not to be noted in Sectional Note Book

अनु. अ०/अधीक्षक के आवाहक
Initials of S. O./Supdt.

लिपिक के आवाहक
Initials of Clerk

विषय
Subject
Matters relating to Notes on Inquiry
Commission

Declassified

(अरुण कुमार चट्टो
(ARUN KUMAR CHATTERJEE)
संस्कृत लेखन / अध्ययन
Joint Secretary (CNV)
प्रधान अध्यक्षपत्र, विदेशी
Ministry of External Affairs
New Delhi

Pages
Notes - 1-2
CORR - 1-37
Total 39

पिछले हवाले
Previous References

वाद के हवाले
Later References

955/5/72-SP

9125/11/74-SP Parliament
Question.

Mr. Khan 3 yrs keep
Declining



एस० 97 (अधिरंजनीय)/ओ० एण्ड एम०-58
S. 97 (Unbleached)/O. & M. 58.

प्रभासमुट्टेक-159-19 जनरल एडमिन/77-78-भासमुट्टेक-(सी-158)-5-11-77-75,00,000.
MGIPTC-159-19 General Admn./77-78-GIPTC-(C-158)-5-11-77-75,00,000.

Ministry of External Affairs
East Asia Div. D

S. No. (1) Receipt
" (2) Issue
" (3) - "
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D. 1522-ERD/74 - " (5) Receipt

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" (8) Issue
D. 1718-ERD/74 - " (9) Receipt
" (10) Issue

D. 2043-ERD/74 - " (11) Receipt

D. 2048 - " " (12) - "

D. 2453-ERD/74 " (13) - "
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D. 2386 - " " " (15) Receipt
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D. 2484-ERD/74 " (17) Receipt
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Ministry of External Affairs

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S. No. (1) to S. No. (15) Despatch

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" (20) - Receipt

D. 10053-EAD/15

S. No. (21) Receipt

" (22) Issue

D. 11805-EAD/15 - (23) Receipt

Reference Ds (EA-1)'s ruling on the P.R.
we have an extra copy of the "Report
of the One-Man Commission of Enquiry
into the Disappearance of Netaji
Subhas Chandra Bose".

25/9
b/s (JK)
~~13/9/15~~

X placed
below.
US (JK) has dictated a letter
with which a copy in question is
being forwarded to our embassy at
Peking.

Snail

27/9/15

S. No. (24) Done

5712720070
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(East Asia Divsion)

H INDUSTAN STANDARD --- CALCUTTA

Dated: 23-12-75

Documents on Netaji missing

NEW DELHI, DEC. 22.—Prof. Samar Guha (SP) alleged in the Lok Sabha today that several important documents relating to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, were missing from the files of the Prime Minister and the Defence Ministry. UNI reports.

According to him, one of these was a letter which Netaji wrote to Pandit Nehru from Manchuria after the air crash in which he was reported to have died.

Mr. Guha complained that several important documents from the Prime Minister's file were withheld from the inquiry commission which was nearing the completion of its work. The commission was informed that some of the documents it wanted were either missing or had been destroyed. He urged the Government to clarify the position.

M. S

Netaji



Ministry of External Affairs
(East Asia Division)

INDIAN EXPRESS

NEW DELHI

Dated...15.1.74

(2)

SS/12/24-74

Burdwan

'No evidence of Netaji's death'

NEW DELHI, Jan 14 (UNI). Mr Gobinda Mukhoty, counsel for the national committee, assisting the Netaji Inquiry Commission, said today that there was no documentary or any oral firsthand evidence that the plane in which Netaji was travelling had crashed on August 18, 1945 at Taihoku.

Arguing before the one-man commission of Mr Justice Khosla inquiring into the disappearance of Netaji, Mr Mukhoty said there was no question of Netaji's death in the "non-existent" plane crash.

Mr Mukhoty submitted that Mr Shah Nawaz Khan, now Union Minister of State for Petroleum, who had headed the first commission appointed by the Government to inquire into the reported death of Netaji, "had made up his mind even before he went to Japan that he would give report saying that there was a plane crash and as a result of it Netaji died."

Counsel said "it seems from the evidence that Mr Khan had the blessings of the late Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru."

He said Mr Nehru had told Mr Khan that there was no point of conducting any inquiry as he (Nehru) had convincing proof that Netaji was already dead.

Nehru

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(East Asia Divsion)

HINDUSTAN STANDARD --- CALCUTTA

Dated: 25-1-7

3

Counsel disputes story of Netaji's death in aircrash

NEW DELHI, JAN. 24.—Mr. Gobinda Mukhoty, Counsel for the National Committee assisting the Netaji Inquiry Commission, argued before the Khosla Commission today that the fact that there was no evidence to show that Netaji's body was cremated with full military honours demolished the aircrash story, reports PTI.

Netaji would have been cremated in a big way to leave no suspicion about his death, he said.

Mr. Mukhoty contended that Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose had disappeared from a Japanese hospital after the reported aircrash. Evidence showed that there was only one Indian in a private ward of the hospital. He was fit and could not die. The matter was kept a top secret. No body knew his name and where he had come from. If that Indian had been Mr. Habibur Rehman there would be no need for secrecy.

Mr. Mukhoty said he could not believe that Mr. Habibur Rehman, who was all along with Netaji, was not present at the time of cremation.

He said Mr. Biren Chakravorty, a retired police officer, who was attached to Combined Services Detailed Interrogation Centre, a global organisation to counter-act the Japanese intelligence offensive against India, also

completely exploded the theory of air crash and Netaji's death therein.

Counsel quoted Mr. Chakravorty to say that "Col. Habibur Rehman told lies or the Japanese government concealed facts.

Mr. Mukhoty asked why Mr. Chakravorty's lengthy report of 75 pages was not produced before the Commission? He said there was enough evidence to show that Netaji was heading towards the Tientsin area with the active assistance of Count Terevchi, counterpart of Lord Mountbatten in South East Asia.

He said witness Sunil Das, ex-MLA had deposed that the late Mr. Sarat Bose had told Mr. Anil Roy in his presence that Subhas was alive. Mrs. Ila Pal Choudhuri, ex-M. P. had deposed that Swami Satyananda had told her that Netaji was in his "ashram" at the time his death was announced. Mr. Deben Sen M. P. had told Mr. Chapalakanta Bhattacharya, ex-M. P. that he had seen Netaji in France in 1946.

Mr. Mukhoty would continue his arguments tomorrow.

Mukhoty

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(East Asia Division)

551(2) 21-7A
HINDUSTAN STANDARD --- CALCUTTA

Dated: 30-1-74

U

US newsman met Netaji after 1945, says counsel

NEW DELHI, JAN. 29.— Lt. General Shidei and the crew members of the so-called "ill-fated plan" in which Netaji Subhash Bose was reported to have died, were the persons who had "actually taken away Netaji from the danger zone", Mr. Gobinda Mukhoty, counsel for the National Committee assisting the Netaji Inquiry Commission said today, report agencies.

Continuing his arguments before the Commission headed by Justice G. D. Khosla, Mr. Mukhoty contended that these were the people who could have done this job and that was why they had to be declared dead so that the victorious Anglo-Americans could not get at the truth".

Netaji was not involved in an air accident on August 18, 1945 and that as a matter of fact, he was seen by an

American correspondent, Mr. Alfred Wagg, in Indo-China much later, Mr. Mukhoty told the Commission quoting the evidence recorded with the commission of Mr. Niranjan Singh Talib, President of the Punjab Pradesh Congress Committee.

Mr. Mukhoty said that the then correspondent of Chicago Tribune had told the witness in the presence of late Defence Minister, Mr. Baldev Singh, that Netaji disappeared into Indo-China and did not die in the crash.

The Counsel said that the Punjab PCC president had also deposed that a former president of the Forward Bloc, Mr. Sardul Singh, had told him that he received intimation from some important Sikhs in Shanghai that Netaji had personally spoken to them much after the reported plane crash.

Netaji

Mr. S

Mukhoty

251(2) m 77
S

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(East Asia Division)

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HINDUSTAN STANDARD --- CALCUTTA

Dated: 1-2-74

Testimony of 12 Taihoku witnesses 'contradictory'

NEW DELHI, JAN. 21.—Mr Gobinda Mukhoty, counsel for the national committee assisting the Netaji Inquiry Commission today alleged that statements of all the 12 witnesses at Taihoku in connection with the reported death of Netaji in a plane crash were "full of contradictions" and as such not admissible under the Evidence Act, reports PTL.

Resuming arguments before the Netaji Commission headed by Justice G. D. Khosla here, Mr. Mukhoty said, of these 12 witnesses, not a single one deposed to the effect that he saw the plane crashing or Netaji dying. "Their evidence", Mr. Mukhoty contended "is at the most hearsay evidence and one is prone to wonder wheather these witnesses were actually present at Taihoku at the relevant period".

Pointing out "apparent anomalies" in the testimony of the witnesses in regard to the surroundings to site of the alleged plane crash, Mr. Mukhoty said, "such contradictions

could not be slurred over by any logical mind".

While one witness said that the ill-fated plane had hit the upper level of the railway track and smashed, another deposed emphatically that the railway track did not have a high wall, Mr. Mukhoty told the commission quoting from the recorded statements. He said that different dates had been given of the reported cremation of Netaji.

Mr. Gobinda

Netaji file

552(2)u/80
INDIAN EXPRESS

----- NEW DELHI

Dated... 8-2-74

(6)

Netaji plane 'never crashed'

NEW DELHI, Feb 7 (UNI). Mr Gobinda Mukhoty, counsel for the National committee, assisting the Netaji inquiry commission, said today that it could easily be established from the evidence of prominent Indian National Army personnel and close associates of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose that there was no plane crash on August 18, 1945 at Taihoku in Taiwan and the crash story was "pre-planned".

Arguing before the G. D. Khosla Commission, inquiring into the disappearance of Netaji here, Mr

Mukhoty referred to the evidence of Mr U. C. Sharma, a lawyer-farmer and an associate of Netaji.

Mr Mukhoty said Mr Sharma had deposed that as soon as the news of the plane crash was broadcast, Mr Sharma instinctively knew, in the context of Netaji's plans, that there was a stratagem to cover up Netaji's escape from the danger areas.

Mr Mukhoty said while Mr Sharma had stated that the plane crash story was pre-planned, Dr B. Rama Chandra Rao, another associate of Netaji, had affirmed that he was present at the discussion of the intelligence officers when a firm decision was taken to stage a fake plane crash so that Netaji might elude the clutches of the advancing British 14th Division.

Mr Mukhoty said both Mr S. C. Sen Gupta, a former member of the INA secret service, and Mr E. Bhaskaran, Netaji's Confidential Secretary, had also deposed that the "plane crash" was a pre-planned story to cover Netaji's escape.

He referred to the evidence of Mr Amiya Nath Bose, nephew of Netaji and former member of Parliament, who had stated before the commission that during his visit to Japan and discussions with Japanese officials, he had learnt that there was a plan for landing Netaji at the port of Dairen and announcing that he had died at Taihoku in a plane crash.

The counsel said that the former adviser of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, Mr Deb Nath Das, had said on oath that "on August 25 or 26, 1945 — eight days after the alleged crash — one Col. Enamoto of Marshal Terauchi's

headquarters had told him that the plane crash was only a cover."

Mr Das had also stated that "Gen. A. C. Chatterjee and Mr J. A. Thiyv had come to Hanoi on August 21, 1945, three days after the alleged plane crash, and had told the INA personnel including him that they had got instructions from Hikari Kikon, a Japanese intelligence wing at Singapore that Netaji had desired them to proceed towards Netaji's direction and accordingly they had come.

Mr Mukhoty said there was no documentary evidence nor any legally acceptable oral evidence to show that there was a plane crash.

The counsel submitted that the plane crash story was only to divert the attention of the Anglo-Americans.

W.M.D.

571274
INDIAN EXPRESS

NEW DELHI

Dated. 1.2.74

Netaji's last journey 'was kept a secret'

NEW DELHI, Feb 8 (UND).

Mr Gobinda Mukhoty, counsel for the national committee assisting the Netaji inquiry commission, today said Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was so secretive that even his last journey was a mystery. No one knew where he was going.

Resuming arguments before the Justice Khosla Commission inquiring into the disappearance of Netaji, Mr Mukhoty said, "Till the last moment nobody would know where he was going."

Counsel submitted that the secretive nature of Netaji had been abundantly made clear in the evidence of Mr Shah Nawaz Khan, who headed the first Netaji inquiry commission, and other prominent persons associated with the Indian National Army such as Mr S. A. Ayer, Mr T. L. Sundara Rao, Col. Gulzara Singh, Mr Surendra Mohan Ghosh, and Mr Dwijen Bose and Mr Aurobindo Bose, nephews of Netaji.

Mr Mukhoty said Netaji had become more secretive when it was known to him that there were few cases of defection in the INA at the end of the war. Somehow this information was received by the allies and they bombed heavily the INA and INA forces started marching under cover of darkness.

Mr Mukhoty said Mr S. C. Sengupta, of the INA secret service, had deposed that Netaji had told him that "one of the high ranking officers had deserted him" and from that time the allies knew every movement of the INA.

Counsel said it was within the knowledge of Netaji that some "traitors" were dropped in the war front to liquidate him. Similar evidence had been given by Mr S. M. Goswami and Mr Suresh Chandra Bose, a member of the Shah Nawaz Khan committee, and other INA personnel.

Mr Mukhoty said Col Habibur

Rehman, who was a trusted lieutenant of Netaji, was taken into confidence so far as the last journey was concerned so that the plane crash story could be made to look more credible for diverting the attention of Anglo-American forces.

In this connection, Mr Mukhoty referred to Netaji's secret meeting on August 17 with Lt Gen Isoda, head of the Hikari Kikon, Japanese intelligence organisation attached to the INA, Mr Hachia, Japanese Minister accredited to the Azad Hind government, and a senior officer from Field Marshal Terauchi's headquarters.

He said at this meeting no INA top leader, except Col Rehman, was present. After the war, during the interrogation of Col Rehman and Japanese prisoners of war by the combined Anglo-American intelligence, no information as to what transpired at the meeting was revealed.

Netaji

5712774-78
IMMEDIATE

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(POLL.II SECTION)

The following files of the Ministry of External Affairs, in which they made correspondence with our Indian Missions abroad for obtaining records required by the Netaji Inquiry Commission, are required in connection with a Starred Question tabled by Shri Samar Guha. It is requested that the same may kindly be made available to this Ministry immediately.

- 1) No.C/551/8/70-JP
- 2) No.C/551/4/72-JP
- 3) No.C/551/5/73-JP

Alternately copies of the letters addressed to our Missions in this regard and the replies received from them may please be made available through bearer.

Ansark 22/2/74
(ASOK GUPTA)
UNDER SECRETARY(POLL.II)

No. 241
F. No. 2

Ministry of External Affairs (Shri P.L.Goyal, Under Secretary)
M.H.A.U.O.No.F.24/27/71-Poll.II, dated 22nd February, 1974.

Ministry of External Affairs
S.A. Div
the following files have been sent
to MHA vide our challan no.
dt. 22-2-74.

- (1) - C/551(8)70-JP - Main file
- (2) — do — (1) - chippings -
- (3) C/551(4)72-JP
- (4) C/551/5/72-JP - MIDRUM

Challan No. 186

Done/
22/2

35(2) in 79
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(East Asia Division)

Singhal

HINDUSTAN STANDARD --- CALCUTTA

Dated: 15-1-74

a

**No proof that
Netaji was in
plane: Counsel**

NEW DELHI, JAN. 14.—
Mr. Gobinda Mukhoty, Coun-
sel for the National Com-
mittee, assisting the Netaji
Inquiry Commission, said to-
day that there was no docu-
mentary or any oral first
hand evidence that the plane
in which Netaji was travel-
ling had crashed on August
18, 1945 at Taihoku, says
UNI.

Arguing before the one-
man commission of Mr.
Justice Khosla inquiring into
the disappearance of Netaji,
Mr. Mukhoty said there was
no question of Netaji's death
in the "non-existent" plane
crash.

Mr. Mukhoty submitted
that Mr. Shah Nawaz Khan,
now Union Minister of State
for Petroleum who had head-
ed the first commission
appointed by the Government
to inquire into the reported
death of Netaji, "had made
up his mind even before he
went to Japan that he would
give report saying that there
was a plane crash and as a
result of it Netaji had died."

The counsel said that "It
seems from the evidence that
Khan had the blessings of
the late Prime Minister
Jawaharlal Nehru."

He said that Mr. Nehru had
told Mr. Khan that there was
no point of conducting any
inquiry as he (Nehru) had
convincing proof that Netaji
was already dead.

4479-4AD/m
m/s

15/2/74
No. Q/125(37)/Parl. 74
Government of India
Ministry of External Affairs
(Parliament Section)

2031/74-Parl. 874
Dated the 6th April, 1974

Subject:- Questions admitted for reply by other
Ministries having External Affairs aspect

L.S.U.S.Q. I
No. 2878, I
2883 I
The marginally noted Lok/Sabha Question(s)
have been/are being answered by the Ministry of
Home Affairs on 13-3-74.
Since the answer to question(s) have some aspect relating
to the Ministry of External Affairs, it is requested that
two copies of the same may please be supplied to the
undersigned for necessary action at this end.

B. Swaraj
(B. Swaraj)
Section Officer(Parl.)

Shri A.D.UPPAL, Section Officer,
Ministry of Home Affairs, Room No 94-A
North Block, New Delhi.

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MHA uo. No 2031/74-Parl. dt. 16.5.74
E.A. 92W
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Ministry of Home Affairs
(Parliament Section)
...

Copy each of the Lok Sabha Question Nos. 2878 and
2883 are placed below. M.E.A. may pl. see.

SO(Parl.) 13/3/74

21/4/Parl. 874

1875
Parl. 874
1715

usd/m
m/s

(TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 13TH MARCH 1974)

REFERENCES IN LORD WAVELL'S DIARY ABOUT
REPORTED PLANE CRASH INVOLVING NETAJI SUBHAS
CHANDRA BOSE

2883. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs (मंत्री) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to Lord Wavell's Diary published recently in which references have been made about the former Viceroy's reaction about the reported plane crash involving Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose;

(b) if so, the facts thereabout, and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) whether these facts were not available with the Government earlier?

ANSWER

DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री)

(SHRI F.H. MOHSIN)

(a) Government have seen the following entry under the date August 24 (1945) on page 164 of the book "Wavell - The Viceroy's Journal":-

"I wonder if the Japanese announcement of Subhas Chandra Bose's death in an air-crash is true, I suspect it very much, it is just what would be given out if he meant to go underground. My first reaction when I heard it was to tell P.S.V. to ask S.E.A.C. to make most careful enquiries into the story as soon as they could. If it is true, it will be great relief. His disposal would have presented a most difficult problem."

(b) & (c): This book was published in 1973. The passage quoted above would appear to represent Lord Wavell's personal views in the matter. Government had no information about this passage earlier.

55(2) JP

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(East Asia Division)

INDIAN EXPRESS New Delhi

Dated 27-7-76 (11)

~~Jainath~~ (12)
~~Swagat~~

Netaji still alive, says Socialist MP

NEW DELHI, July 26 (PTI)

Mr Samar Guha, Socialist member from West Bengal, threatened in the Lok Sabha today that unless the report of the Netaji Inquiry Commission was placed before Parliament next week, he would "take some action not consistent with parliamentary propriety and behaviour" even if it cost him heavily to do so.

Mr Guha asserted that "Netaji is still alive" and said the impression that he had died in an aircrash was incorrect.

He said that the Khosla commission had taken four years to complete its report. While the Government had not released the report, its findings were leaked out to a particular newspaper "which has a history of anti-Netaji bias." According to him, the paper said that Netaji was dead.

Mr Guha also attacked the integrity of Justice Khosla, a retired Chief Justice of Punjab High Court, who comprised the one-man commission.

The member said that during his tenure as the one-man commission, Justice Khosla wrote a eulogising biography of the Prime Minister. He enjoyed the Government's favour in the sense that he was chosen to head one commission after another. It was not unexpected that a man "devalued of judicial integrity" would submit a dictated report, Mr Guha said.

Netaji

155(2) 26/8

D. S. S. S. P. A. D. M.
2/16

Shri Swaran Singh
Minister of External Affairs
South Block
New Delhi - 11



DS(11)/S19374

D 3703-55 (N4EA) 114

19/8

1140-45(11) 26/8

FM

Sangl 26/8

19/8

Unbalanced & need for -

reply

Sir, DS(11)

To have let Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose slip through their fingers was the first and the greatest blunder the British made in India. And to have let India partitioned with the collaboration of British was the first and the greatest crime the Congress Committed in India. Leave alone the partition of India, after all how unbecoming of the Congress to accept the Viceroy's (Lord Wavell) order for another new referendum in the North-West Frontier Province in 1947, despite the fact that less than a year ago the election in the Province had fought on the issue of "India or Pakistan", and that the Province ~~had fought~~ under the influence of Frontier Gandhi Badshah Khan, had won the election with a large majority and the Muslim League had lost. One wonders, why should they have a referendum again on the issue of "India or Pakistan"? If a referendum was to be held at all it should be a referendum on the question of "Pakhtunistan or Pakistan".

What, then prompted the Congress Working Committee to agree the referendum, the partition of the country and thereby forming of the Interim Government despite the fact that the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, Said to Jawaharlal Nehru: "We are certainly leaving India", and that the British parliament ~~announced~~ that, "The British would leave India in a six months' time.

Besides, why did not the Congress Working Committee lift a finger to support Badshah Khan on the question of referendum in the North-West-Frontier Province? Why did not the Congress Working Committee show the same indifference and callousness in the case of Assam, when the then Chief Minister, Gopinath Bardolai, refused to recognise the Grouping Clause (Cripps - Lawrence Plan 1946)? Then the Congress Working Committee spoke up and supported the stand. Does this demagogic policy of the Congress deserve to be called based on Nationalism?

Badshah Khan was not against the Grouping Clause, When Gandhiji asked him why not, he said that any scheme better than the partition of the country. It was not Badshah Khan who had left the Congress. The Congress had deserted and betrayed him. It was Badshah Khan's Commitments to the congress that he is still suffering. If he had left the congress of his own accord, the British would have given him what he wanted. But, unlike congress, he could not change his beliefs and principles at a moments notice, nor did he want his country and his people to change colour like a chameleon - as the congress had already changed into the "New Congress". Whether the "Old or New" Congress, they are all the same to us - the researchers.

Having conceded to the referendum, the partition of the country and the Interim Government, the Congress Working Committee had pronounced a death sentence not only on Netaji Subhas but also the Indians and Pathans self-respect, ethics and traditions. What necessitated **the** formation of an Interim Government when the Congress Government was a government in name only and which had been bestowed no powers upon even to pacify the Communal Riot?

After a careful assessment of the Congress history it can be asserted now that jealousy, self-assertion, betrayal, blackmailing, disincrimination, faction mongering and above all Rank-materialism are intrinsic property of the Congress.

The misdeeds that the Congress had done over the past period and is still doing cannot be undone by the mere wonderful method of joining words, rhetoric powers and explaining the text of the books. It will, eventually, have to produce adequate explanation with substantial reason; for the doom's day is sure to come.

However, I don't like to ruffle my mind with the outdated and outmoded history of the Congress, since the party is a Quick sand which has sucked down and destroyed the budding shoots of Indian Nationalism, Socialism, ethics and of morality.

Any how, the prime object of my writing is that with the emergence of Bangla Desh a new wind is blowing across the Indian Sub-Continent Since the emergence of Bangla Desh you have been pleading Pakistan to realise the reality of the Sub-Continent.

May I, therefore, request you to clean up certain loose ends and reality that have gone begging these many years in the Indian Continent, if you, for yourself, have realised and recognised the reality at all in the continent. Although these issues have been figured in the parliament from time to time, but unfortunately, the replies were evasive in the extreme.

The only conclusion why I am reproducing these under cited Questions before you is that the matter absolutely related to your Ministry. No army of inquiry commission is necessary to establish the final seal in the matter.

The crux of the problems are as follows:-

- (1) Is not Netaji Bose being treated as war criminal according to international law?
- (2) If not, when and how has the status been formally withdrawn?
- (3) Did Netaji ever marry?
- (4) Is so, what is his betterhalf's name and where does she reside now?
- (5) Why not the so-called "ASHES" of Netaji preserved in Renkoji Temple, Japan, are being flown to his motherland if the same remains witness to Netaji's Death?

It is hightime to ~~pent~~ as under the Veil. It will not do to simply pass on the buck by saying that the "matter pertained" to UK, the USA and that "the government is quite ~~lay~~ ~~regarding~~ regarding the affairs" or "you are taking of the ~~past~~ history when the British was in India".

You therefore, either reply me with irrefutable proof or grant me an interview with a prior letter before a week at least.

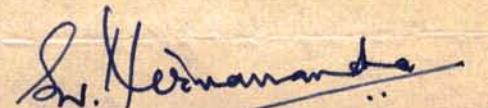
I have conclusive proof to substantiate my stand that ~~CRIMINAL~~ Netaji Bose is still a ~~war~~ ^{and} and that he has never entered into a ~~ruptial~~ experience, nor is there time for him.

In conclusion, I add that ~~km~~ I am one of the witnesses to Netaji inquiry commission consisting of GD Khosla and, I was never associated with any political institution, nor ~~am~~ now.

Soliciting an early fruitfull and befitting reply.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours



(SWAMIN NIRVANANANDA)
90 SaidWara, ETAWAH (UP)

Jai Hind

Dated ~~21~~ August, 1974



Shri. Swaran Singh
7, Hastings Road
New Delhi - 11

Sir,

To have let Neta Subhash Chandra Bose slip through their fingers was the first and the greatest blunder the British made in India. And to have let India partitioned with the collaboration of British was the first and the greatest crime the Congress Committed in India. Leave alone the partition of India, after all how unbecoming of the Congress to accept the Viceroy's (Lord Wavell) order for another new referendum in the North-West Frontier Province in 1947, despite the fact that less than a year ago the election in the Province had fought on the issue of "India or Pakistan", and that the Province ~~had fought on the issue of India or Pakistan~~ under the influence of Frontier Gandhi Badshah Khan, had won the election with a large majority and the Muslim League had lost. One wonders, why should they have a referendum again on the issue of "India or Pakistan"? If a referendum was to be held at all it should be a referendum on the question of "Pakhtunistan or Pakistan".

What, then prompted the Congress Working Committee to agree the referendum, the partition of the country and thereby forming of the Interim Government despite the fact that the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, Said to Jawaharlal Nehru: "We are certainly leaving India", and that the British parliament ~~announced~~ that, "The British would leave India in a six months' time.

Besides, why did not the Congress Working Committee lift a finger to support Badshah Khan on the question of referendum in the North-West-Frontier Province? Why did not the Congress Working Committee show the same indifference and callousness, the case of Assam, when the then Chief Minister, Gopinath Bardolai, refused to recognise the Grouping Clause (Cripps - Lawrence Plan 1946)? Then the Congress Working Committee spoke up and supported the stand. Does this demagogic policy of the Congress deserve to be called based on Nationalism?

Badshah Khan was not against the Grouping Clause, When Gandhiji asked him why not, he said that any scheme better than the partition of the country. It was not Badshah Khan who had left the Congress. The Congress had deserted and betrayed him. It was Badshah Khan's Commitments to the congress that he is still suffering. If he had left the congress of his own accord, the British would have given him what he wanted. But, unlike congress, he could not change his beliefs and principles at a moments notice, nor did he want his country and his people to change colour like a chameleon - as the congress had already changed into the "New Congress". Whether the "Old or New" Congress, they are all the same to us - the researchers.

Having conceded to the referendum, the partition of the country and the Interim Government, the Congress Working Committee had pronounced a death sentence not only on Netaji Subhas but also the Indians and Pathans self-respect, ethics and traditions. What necessitated the formation of an Interim Government when the Congress Government was a government in name only and which had been bestowed no powers upon even to pacify the Communal Riot?

After a careful assessment of the Congress history it can be asserted now that jealousy, self-assertion, betrayal, blackmailing, disincrimination, faction - mongering and above all Rank-materialism are intrinsic property of the Congress.

The misdeeds that the Congress had done over the past period and is still doing cannot be undone by the mere wonderful method of joining words, rehtoric powers and explaining the text of the books. It will, eventually, have to produce adequate explanation with substantial reason; for the doom's day is sure to come.

However, I don't like to ruffle my mind with the outdated and outmoded history of the Congress, since the party is a Quick sand which has sucked down and destroyed the budding shoots of Indian Nationalism, Socialism, ethics and of morality.

Any how, the prime object of my writing is that with the emergence of Bangla Desh a new wind is blowing across the Indian Sub-Continent Since the emergence of Bangla Desh you have been pleading Pakistan to realise the reality of the Sub-Continent.

May I, therefore, request you to clean up certain loose ends and reality that have gone begging these many years in the Indian Continent, if you, for yourself, have realised and recognised the reality at all in the continent. Although these issues have been figured in the parliament from time to time, but unfortunately, the replies were evasive in the extreme.

The only conclusion why I am reproducing these under cited Questions before you is that the matter absolutely related to your Ministry. No army of inquiry commission is necessary to establish the final seal in the matter.

The crux of the problems are as follows:-

- (1) Is not Netaji Bose being treated as war criminal according to international law?
- (2) If not, when and how has the status been formally withdrawn?
- (3) Did Netaji ever marry?
- (4) If so, what is his betterhalf's name and where does ~~she~~ reside now?
- (5) Why not the so-called "ASHES" of Netaji preserved in Renkoji Temple, Japan, are being flown to ~~his~~ his motherland if the same remains witness to Netaji's Death?

(18)

FF

3

It is hightime to ~~pent~~ as under the Veil. It will not do to simply pass on the buck by saying that the "matter pertained" to UK, the USA and that "the government is quite ~~lay~~ ^{responsible} regarding the affairs" or "you are taking of the past history when the British was in India".

You therefore, either reply me with irrefutable proof or grant me an interview with a prior letter before a week at least.

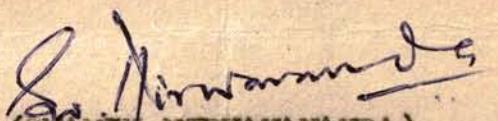
I have conclusive proof to substantiate my stand that Netaji Bose is still a ^{complain} ~~war~~ and that he has never entered into a ~~ruptial~~ experience, nor is there time for him.

In conclusion, I add that ~~kk~~ I am one of the witnesses to Netaji inquiry commission consisting of GD Khosla and, I was never associated with any political institution, nor am now.

Soliciting an early fruitfull and befitting reply.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours


(SWAMI NIRVANANANDA)
90 SaidWara, ETAWAH (UP)

Jai Hind

Dated 7th August, 1974

1121-US(JK)/24
1976

(197)

~~CONFIDENTIAL/URGENT~~

Ministry of Home Affairs
(Political Division- Desk-III)

~~18~~
Sub : Shah Nawaz Khan Inquiry Committee Report
on the disappearance of Netaji Subhash
Chandra Bose.

As the Ministry of External Affairs are aware, the above-mentioned Committee was appointed by them as per their Notification No. F30/(26)FEA/55, dt. the 5th April 1956. The Committee was headed by Shri Shah Nawaz Khan, and had Shri Suresh Chandra Bose, elder brother of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and Shri S.N. Maitra, ICS, Chief Commissioner, Andaman & Nicobar Islands as members. Shri Suresh Chandra Bose had not concurred in the majority report and had submitted a dissentient report to the Government in October, 1956. It is requested that a copy of this report by Shri Suresh Chandra Bose may kindly be furnished to this Ministry urgently.

(This issues with the approval of US(Poll-III))

Kamleshwar Dayal
(Kamleshwar Dayal)
Section Officer (Sp1).
16.8.74.

Ministry of External Affairs (Shri P.L. Goyal, US(J&K))
M.H.A. U.O. NO. 31/2/74-Poll(D-III) Dt. 16th Aug. 1974.

16 AUG 1974

19 AUG 1974

The required
report has
since been
obtained by
M.H.A.
I

मारत सरकार

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

नेताजी जांच आयोग (१९७०)

NETAJI INQUIRY COMMISSION (1970)

संकिलित फलोर, रिजर्व बैंक बिल्डिंग

पालियामेंट स्ट्रीट, नई दिल्ली-१

Second Floor, Reserve Bank Building

Parliament Street, New Delhi-1

the 26th August, 1974

No. 6/17/74-NC

(20)

(10)

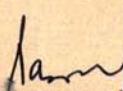
OFFICE MEMORANDUM

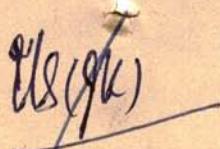
Subject:- Return of files/documents.

Sir,

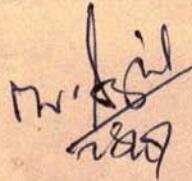
23 files/documents mentioned in the enclosed list, which were received through the Ministry of Home Affairs during the course of Inquiry, are returned herewith.

Kindly acknowledge receipt.


(PARMANAND)
ASSISTANT SECRETARY


Shri V.K. Nambiar,
Under Secretary(FE),
Ministry of External Affairs,
New Delhi.


Copy, with a list, forwarded to the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri J. Srinivasan-Under Secretary), for information and record.


(PARMANAND)
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

(21) (25)
NETAJI INQUIRY COMMISSION (1970)

S.No.	File No.	Brief Subject
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	✓ 24(13)-FEA/56	Netaji Inquiry Committee - Proposal to visit Formosa.
2.	✓ 24(37)-EA/57	-do- Correspondence between witnesses & Committee
3.	✓ C/125/4/65-JP	St.Q.No.623 for 29.3.65 - Netaji alive in Siberia.
4.	✓ C/551/1/66-JP	Enquiries about Netaji S.C. Bose
5.	✓ C/551/1/67-JP	-do-
6.	✓ C/125/8/68-JP	L.S.Q.No.9232 - Interrogation of Budhist Monk
7.	✓ C/125/1/69-JP	RS.Q.No.2052 -re: death of Netaji in air crash
8.	✓ C/125/11/69-JP	L.S.Q.No.8503 -broadcast by Netaji on Radio Moscow.
9.	✓ C/125/15/69-JP	Re: Collaboration with Govts. of Japan & Taiwan.
10.	✓ C/551/4/69-JP	Misc.corrospendence regarding Netaji S.C. Bose.
11.	✓ C/551/6/69-JP	Enquiry -Item appeared in 'JUGANTAR' dt. 4.3.69
12.	✓ C/125/5/69-JP	Short Notice No.456 and 515 -do-
13.	✓ C/125/10/69-JP	L.S.S.No.3051- Fresh probe into the death of Netaji.
14.	✓ C/125/18/69-JP	Resolution in L.S. -do-
15.	✓ 24(27)-EA/57	Whereabouts of Netaji S.C. Bose
16.	✓ 24(20)-FEA/56	Dissentient Report submitted Suresh Bose
17.		✓ Report from Jananese Government
18.	✓ 24(43)-EA/58	✓ Information about Bose's confinement of Mandalay JI
19.	✓	Report of Shah Nawaz Committee (Original)
20.	✓ PS/56/NEC	Misc. correpondence of S.N.Committee.
21.	✓	Report of Netaji Inquiry Committee (Printed)
22.	✓	Evidence of witnesses redorded by S.N. Committee-1956 (two parts)
23.	✓	Two folders containing statements(draft) of Japanese and other foreign witnesses.
24.	C/551/10/69-JP	Demand by MPs for setting up a fresh Enquiry Commission to probe afresh into the circumstances leading to the disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose -

Received 9
2/7/80

D. 92 en (AD/m)
9/9

(22)

(21)

No. 31/2/74-Poll. (D-III)
Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs

NEW DELHI-1, the 7th September, 1974.

To

The First Secretary,
Embassy of Japan, India,
Chanakyapuri,
NEW DELHI.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 6/35/74, dated the 5th September, 1974, I am directed to send herewith two copies of the Report of the one Man Commission of Inquiry into the Disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

2. Kindly acknowledge receipt.

VSL (JH)
W
10/9
Shri Srinivasan
Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(J. SRINIVASAN)

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No. 31/2/74-Poll. (D-III) Dated the 7th September, 1974.

Copy with a copy of the letter No. 6/35/74, dated September 5, 1974 from the First Secretary, Embassy of Japan, India to Shri P.L. Goel, Under Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs. The Report of the one Man Commission of Inquiry with the Disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose (copy enclosed) has been laid on the tables of both Houses of Parliament on September 3, 1974. Copies have also been supplied to the Information Officer (Home), Press Information Bureau.

J. Srinivasan

(J. SRINIVASAN)
Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

EMBASSY OF JAPAN
INDIA

23

No. 6/35/74

Chanakyapuri, New Delhi

September 5, 1974

Dear Mr. Narasimhan,

I have learned that the report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was placed on the table of the Lok Sabha on September 3. In view of the historical association of my country with the great Indian nationalist, I should like specially to ask you to make one or two (preferably) copies of the report available to the Japanese Government, since it will take sometime before the report becomes obtainable by normal means.

Yours truly,

(A. Sugino)
First Secretary

Mr. C.V. Narasimhan,
Joint Secretary
Ministry of Home Affairs
North Block
New Delhi

(240)

Copy of the enclosure received vide letter No.TOK/AMB/226/74,
dt. 29.10.1974 from Shri S. Than, Amb.of India, Tokyo to DS(E)A

xx (cognizance taken on file no. C/121(42)73-JP) xx

SA's OFFICE:

16
XXX

Shri GS Dhillon (Ex-Colonel Indian National Army) accompanied by four retired officers of the Japanese Army namely -Lt General I FUJIWARA, Capt S. NISHIDA, Capt Y.Tadokoro, Capt A. TAKENOYA called on the Ambassador at 11 AM on 28 Oct 74. According to Shri DHILLON, these four retired Japanese Army officers had helped NETAJI Shri SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE in his struggle for independence.

2. General FUJIWARA requested the Ambassador to use his good offices for the following:-

(a) Collection of ashes/remains of the Japanese soldiers killed during World War II from IMPHAL, KOHIMA areas of Indian Territory. He mentioned that sanction to stay in the area for 2 days and one night only has been granted. This period is too short for the purpose. He added that the Burmese Govt. have allowed a team of 130 men to complete the task in 30 days. Both the Ambassador and Shri DHILLON explained to General FUJIWARA and his colleagues that in the interest of safety of the Japanese team Government of INDIA could not allow them to stay in that sensitive area longer. General FUJIWARA mentioned that he was planning to send an advanced team to INDIA to do ground work before the arrival of the main party. The Ambassador advised General FUJIWARA to pursue the matter through Mr. NISEKI, Japanese Ambassador in INDIA who is already in touch with Indian Ministry of External Affairs on the subject.

(b) The ashes of NETAJI are lying in a wooden Buddist Temple RENKOJI. There is a constant danger of their destruction and total loss due to fire. Could the Government of INDIA arrange to take the ashes to INDIA. Shri DHILLON explained that since there had been a controversy about the fact whether NETAJI was actually alive or dead, it was not possible for Government of INDIA to accept these ashes. Now that Khosla Commission had given its verdict, the parliament may in due course adopt a resolution. It is only after this, that the question of taking these ashes to INDIA can be taken up.

3. Shri DHILLON mentioned that he was visiting HIROSHIMA during this tour. Ambassador then gave a copy of his speech on 'On Peaceful Atomic Explosion', given by him to Asia University for his use.

Sd/-

COL

SA

Ambassador.

28 Oct 1974

~~15/12/70~~
Rec'd F.m. 24/12/70 F.E.A. 57
Off. no. 24/17/F.E.A. 56
Kanpur 26/12/55
S.O. (S.T.D) 1/4
D-III R.A.D.M.
H.A.A.

Received back (above
three files) .

D
11/6/75

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(EAST ASIA DIVISION)

D.No. 272/2AD/25

New Delhi, 7th January, 1975

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Assignments given to Justice Khosla since his retirement - fulfilment of assurance regarding Parliament Question.

The undersigned is directed to invite reference to MHA's O.M.No.24/138//74-Pol1(D-III) dated 31st December, 1974, on the above subject. No material is available with this Division as MHA was the administrative Ministry concerned with the Netaji Inquiry Commission. The matter is being referred to the Administration and the Coordination Division of this Ministry, who will, if they have any material, send it on to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

81
(P.L. Goyal)
Under Secretary (JK)

Ministry of Home Affairs,
(Shri J. Srinivasan, Under Secretary),
New Delhi.

ISSUED
7/1

(27)

(28)

Ministry of External Affairs
(East Asia Division)

A copy of the O.M dated 30.11.56 may be seen
at pp 52-54 of the AMA booklet at slip 'A'.

2. If Mr. Bhasin had consulted an approved doctor
as provided in para 4 of the circular, the charges
would have been at the approved rates and hence
automatically reimbursable by the Commission of India,
Hong Kong without any reference for prior sanction.

3. Para 10 on p.5 of the same booklet provides for
reimbursement in contingencies where an unapproved
doctor is consulted, provided the charges are not in
excess of the approved rate.

4. Unfortunately, Shri Bhasin had to get urgent
medical attention and was compelled to call for a
doctor with the assistance of the hotel management.
This doctor has charged him at a rate which is in excess
of the approved rate and hence the need for prior
sanction before the claim is reimbursed.

5. Hong Kong is a place where even consultation
at the doctor's clinic is very expensive. They are
by and large reluctant to undertake visits to the
patients residence/hotel because of the time and trouble
involved and where they do claim much higher rates.
Normally such visits are restricted to patients under
treatment by the doctor, and it was fortunate that the
hotel was able to arrange a doctor for Shri Bhasin
at short notice.

6. In the circumstances, there seems no alternative
to sanctioning reimbursement of the amount claimed
by the doctor.

7. MHA may kindly see.

(A.C. Alexander)
Under Secretary(FE)
11.7.75

Copy
MHA (Pol.II Section) (Shri J. Srinivasan)
MEA-U.O.Mo-8096-ERD/15 dt - 11-7-75

No. 24/4/74-Poll. II (D-III)
 Government of India
 Ministry of Home Affairs
 (Grh Mantralaya)

10053/8AD/hs

30/7

NEW DELHI-110001, the

76 July, 1975.

To

The Accountant General,
 Central Revenues,
 NEW DELHI.

Sub: Commission to inquire into the disappearance
 of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose - Ex-post-facto
 sanction for reimbursement of medical charges
 of late Shri T.R. Bhasin, Senior Counsel of the
 Commission.

Sir,

With reference to this Ministry's Order No. 24/4/71-Poll. II, dated the 18th June, 1973, I am directed to convey the ex-post-facto sanction of the President to the reimbursement to Smt. Shakuntla Bhasin widow of late Shri T.R. Bhasin (who died on 20th December, 1973) and who has obtained a Succession Certificate from the Court of a local Sub-Judge, First Class to receive payments on the late Shri T.R. Bhasin, an amount of Rs. 195.60 (Rupees one hundred and ninety five and paise sixty only) (H.K. \$ 150.00) on account of medical charges incurred during his stay in Hong Kong. The above amount is being included in the consolidated sanction which is being issued separately by this Ministry for payment of outstanding dues of late Shri T.R. Bhasin to his widow Smt. Shakuntla Bhasin.

due to

2. The expenditure involved will be debitable to the Major Head 265-R-Other Administrative Services - R.2-Special Commissions of Inquiry - R.2(1)-Commission to inquire into the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in 1945 - Under Grant No. 51 - Other expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs for 1975-76.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(J.Srinivasan)

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No. 24/4/74-Poll. II (D-III) Dated the 76 July, 1975.

Copy forwarded to:-

1. The Treasury Officer, NEW DELHI.
2. Accounts I Section (M.H.A.).
3. Finance Section (M.H.A.).
4. The Commission of India, 304-AIA Building, L-Stubb's Road, HONG KONG, with reference to their letter No. HON.122(2)/73, dated the 23rd December, 1973.
5. Ministry of External Affairs, with reference to their U.O. No. 8096-SAD/75, dated the 11th July, 1975.

US(FE)
SAC 19

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Singh

Srinivasan

(J.Srinivasan)

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

(29)

Ministry of Home Affairs.

D.5584-DEM/75
28/8

As directed by Shri. Kathpalia H. S.
M.H.A. a copy of the Netaji Inquiry
Commission's Report is sent
herewith.

J. Srinivasan
28.8.75

P.S. to J.S. (N+EA) Ministry of National
Affairs.

S
28/8

Shri. E. Goura Iyer Please send letter & keep this
copy in relevant file.

Umarali
" " 1/9

S. O (E.A. vim)

MISS N.N. HARALU
Deputy Secretary(E.A.I)

No. C/SS1(2)74-JP

September 1, 1975

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~~22~~

Dear Mr. Kalha,

I am desired by Mr. Eric Gonsalves, Ambassador-designate to Japan, to enquire whether the Mission has a copy of the REPORT OF THE ONE-MAN COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE DISAPPEARANCE OF NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE. If not, we would arrange to have a copy sent for the Mission.

Yours sincerely,

44
(Miss N.N. Haralu)

Mr. R.S. Kalha,
First Secretary,
Embassy of India,
TOKYO

ISSUED

G
2/9



R.S. Kalha
First Secretary (P&I)

766.25 (SA.1) 75

EMBASSY OF INDIA
TOKYO

D.O. No. Tok/551/6/70

15/9

11805/EAD/75

8th September 1975

(31)

Pl. give a
copy & have
it sent.

My dear Miss Haralu,
Please refer to your letter No.
C/551(2)74-JP dated 1st September, 1975,
enquiring whether this mission has a copy of
the Report of the One-Man Commission of Inquiry
into the Disappearance of Netaji Subash Chandra
Bose.

U.S. (R.S. Kalha)
I have checked the record and found
that the copy of the said report is not available
in this mission. It is, therefore, requested that
the same may be sent to us at your earliest
convenience.

Singhal

17/9

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

(R.S. Kalha)

Miss N.N. Haralu
Deputy Secretary (EA)
Ministry of External Affairs
New Delhi

P.L. Goyal,
Under Secretary (JK).

(32)

No. G/551/(2)/74- JP.

September 26, 1975.

(24)

My dear

Please refer to your letter No. Tok/551/6/70 dated 8th September, 1975, regarding a copy of the 'Report of the One-man Commission of Inquiry into the Disappearance of Netaji Subash Chandra Bose'.

2. We have a spare copy available with us and are forwarding to you with this letter.

Kindly acknowledge receipt.

Yours sincerely,

(P.L. Goyal)

Shri R.S. Kalha,
First Secretary (P&I),
Embassy of India,
TOKYO

ISSUED

(1000 copy S.C. Bose Report)

(23/5)

(258 800) 25

111-2 IMMEDIATE

33

Ministry of Home Affairs
Government of India
(S & P Division-Desk-III)

Subject :- Printing of the report of the Shah Nawaz Khan Committee ~~Report~~, 1956. - Reg. Disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

It is requested that the relevant file of the Ministry of External Affairs regarding the printing of the report of the Shah Nawaz Khan Committee, 1956 may kindly be shown to this Ministry for reference purposes. The file will be returned to that Ministry when done with.

(This may kindly be accorded priority).

St. Gaudel
11/12

~~1603 (no 1) a~~

Kameshwar Dayal
(Kameshwar Dayal)
Section Officer(Spl).
3.2.75.

The Ministry of External Affairs (South East Asia Division).
M.H.A. U.O. No. 31/4/74-Poll-(D-III) dated the 3rd Feb. 75.

~~US (J+K)~~ M.H.A. For immediate No. 1 pl-

Mr Empirical

Pl. - EA - Drs. MNA have been informed on the telephone about the
P.M. relevant file - which is already with them.
T.O. ① Pl. send a written report of the telephone
BS (777) interview to Drs. EA - Drs. T.O.

(34)

(32)

*Take out
for Sir Birtram*

LIST OF FILES / DOCUMENTS.

<u>S. NO.</u>	<u>FILE NO.</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>FROM WHOM RECD.</u>
1.	Secret File No. Nil.	Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Inquiry Committee Miscellaneous Correspondence of the Committee.	Ministry of External Affairs.
	Confidential No.C/551/1/67/JP	Enquiries regarding Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.	Ministry of External Affairs.
2.	F.No.22/27/52-Polli.	Question in Parliament by Shri H.V. Kamath.	Ministry of Home Affairs.
3.	F.No.147746/PSI	A/Capt. Gulzara Singh. 4/12. Hyderabad Inf.	A.G. Branch Army H.Q. New Delhi.
4.	F.No.24(37)EA/57	Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Inquiry Committee - Correspondence between witnesses and the Committee.	Ministry of External Affairs.
5.	Secret. 147631/P.S.10. (I.N.A/428) Secret/Part-XXI(21)	Traitors-Major J.K. Bhonsle Historian, Min 5 Mahratha Light. Inf. Regd. A.C. Chaterjee	Ministry of Defence -do-
6.	F.No.C/551/1/66-JP	Enquiries about Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.	Ministry of External Affairs.
7.	F.No.C/125/18/69/JP	Resolution in Lok Sabha tabled by Shri Benoy Krishna Das Chowdhury.	Ministry of External Affairs.
8.	F.No.24(27)-EA/57	Whereabouts of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose - Miscellaneous letters about the -	Ministry of External Affairs.
9.	Confidential. 247759/P.S.10	Regarding - Lieut. Pritam Singh.	Adjutant Genl Branch.
10.	F.No.C/551/10/69/JP	Demand by Several Members of Parliament for setting up a Fresh Inquiry Commission on disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.	Ministry of External Affairs.
11.	F.No.C/125/10/69/JP	Lok Sabha Starred Question Ministry D.No.3051 the death of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.	Ministry of External Affairs.

13. F. No.C/125/11/69/JP Lok Sabha Starred Qn. Dy. Ministry of
Nr.8503.....after the sign- External Affairs
ing of Tashkent Pact.

14. F. No.C/125/5/69/JP Short Notice Qn. No.456 -do-
by B.K. Das Chowdhury.

15. Secret. F. No.C/125/4/65/JP Lok Sabha Starred Qn. -do-
No.623 for 29.3.65.....
regarding Netaji Subhash
being alive in Siberia. taken o

16. No.C/125/8/68/JP Lok Sabha Unstarred Qn. -do-
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lication of Shahnawaj
Committee Report.

17. F. No.C/125/1/69/JP Rajya Sabha Starred Question -do-
D. No.2052.....Netaji Subhash
Chandra Bose in an air crash
engineered at the instance of
England.

18. F. No.264/I.N.A. I.N.A. for East (2 Folders) Ministry of
Defence.

19. F. No.265/I.N.A.(Pt.II) The Azad Hind Dal -do-
Secret.

20. F. No.265/I.N.A.(Pt.I) Provisional Govt. of India. -do-

21. F. No.287/I.N.A. A concise report on events -do-
that took place in Malaya
...Indian Community.

22. F. No.277/I.N.A. Extracts from the Judgement -do-
recorded by special Judge
in Case No.1 of 1943.

23. F. No.298/I.N.A. Nil. -do-

24. F. No.240/I.N.A. Indian in the S.W. Pacific. -do-

25. F. No.261/I.N.A. Burma Campaign. -do-

26. F. No.164/I.N.A. Capt Smith to take to Delhi. -do-

27. F. No.74/I.N.A. Supplementary Guide to JIFC -do-
(India) Activities (Malaya)

28. F. No.161/I.N.A. Diary of Important (INA) -do-
Events.

29. F. No.13/I.N.A. SALVAGE COY -do-

30. F. No.14/I.N.A. AZAD SCHOOL. -do-

(36)

LIST OF FILES / DOCUMENTS.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>File No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>From whom recvd</u>
1.	F.No.7/I.N.A.	Miscellaneous letters of I.N.A.	Ministry of Defence
2.	F.No.9/I.N.A.	JAP INTELLEGENCE	-do-
3.	F.No.1(4) I.N.A.	Azad Hind of Fauj Gazettee dated 29th December, 1944.	-do-
	F.No.1/I.N.A.	AZad Hind Gazette dated 2nd December, 1943.	
	F.No.1/I.N.A.	Azad Hind Fauj Gazette dated 1st July, 1944.	
	F.No.1/I.N.A.	AZad Hind Fauj Gazette.	
4.	F.No.3/I.N.A.	Operation Orders issued by Unit 18.	-do-
5.	F.No.11/I.N.A.	Interrogation Report.	-do-
6.	F.No.12/I.N.A.	Folders A, B, C, and D.	-do-
7.	F.No.2/I.N.A.	File INA - ORDERS	-do-
8.	F.No.4/I.N.A.	Information Front Line.	-do-
9.	F.No.10/I.N.A.	Indian State Forces.	-do-
10.	F.No.5/I.N.A.	Information - Front Line	-do-
11.	F.No.15/I.N.A.	P.W. Camps.	-do-

(37)



LIST OF DOCUMENTS / FILES.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>File No.</u>	<u>Subject.</u>	<u>From whom Recd.</u>
1.	No.383/I.N.A.	"S" Sec CSDIC (I) REPORT	Ministry of Defence.
2.	No.286/I.N.A.	No.1 Interrogation Unit Singapore District SEAC Report No.D/174.	-do-
3.	No.382/I.N.A.	"S" Sec. CSDIC (I) Report Nos. 1275 and 1412.	-do-
4.	No.428/I.N.A.	Capt. Habib-Ur-Rahman Khan	-do-
5.	-do-	-do-	-do-
6.	No.471/I.N.A.	History of the Indian National Army.	-do-
7.	Top Secret. File No. Nil.	Nil	-do-